In the Claims

1 (Cancelled).

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Currently amended) A method of ~~deriving *B*-substituted~~ preparing *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidines ~~having~~ from a parent ~~boroheterocyclic~~ oxazaborolidine compound comprising the step of ~~performing alkylation of~~ alkylating the parent ~~boraheterocyclic~~ oxazaborolidine compound.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein said method is performed in a single mixing pot.

5. (Cancelled).

6. (New) The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of adding an amino alcohol dissolved in a solution of THF to a solution of Borane-THF to form a first solution, mixing the first solution, removing the THF by application of a vacuum, and heating to form the parent oxazaborolidine.

7. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the amino alcohol comprises norephedrine, wherein the step of heating comprises heating above 120° C, and wherein the parent oxazaborolidine is a crystalline solid.

8. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the amino alcohol comprises ephedrine, wherein the step of heating comprises heating above 120° C, and wherein the parent oxazaborolidine is an oil.

9. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the step of alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine compound comprises dissolving the parent oxazaborolidine in a solution of anhydrous ether and adding a solution containing an organolithium to form a second solution.

10. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the organolithium is selected from the group consisting of n-BuLi, methyllithium, phenyllithium and secbutyllithium.

11. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the step of alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine further comprises mixing and cooling the second solution.

12. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the step of alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine further comprises reacting the second solution with solid anhydrous ammonium chloride and filtering the solid anhydrous ammonium chloride out of the second solution.

13. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the step of alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine further comprises heating the second solution to remove the anhydrous ether from the second solution to form a clear oil, and wherein the clear oil comprises a *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 13, wherein said method is performed in a single mixing pot.

15. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the step of alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine compound comprises dissolving the parent oxazaborolidine in a solution of anhydrous ether and adding a solution of organomagnesium to form a second solution.

16. (New) A *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine produced by the method of claim 3.

17. (New) A method of *B*-alkylating an oxazaborolidine comprising the steps of:

providing a parent oxazaborolidine;

performing n-BuLi addition on the parent oxazaborolidine to form the corresponding borohydride; and

reacting the corresponding borohydride with ammonium chloride to yield a *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine.

18. (New) A *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine produced by the method of claim 17.

19. (New) A method of producing a *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine comprising the steps of:

reacting an amino alcohol with borane to produce a parent oxazaborolidine; and

alkylating the parent oxazaborolidine to produce the *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine.

20. (New) A *B*-alkylated oxazaborolidine produced by the method of claim 19.